



To Get Police Position



Pfc. Dan T. Barker reads the letter which informs him that he was placed fifth in the test for California State Police. Now stationed at McClellan Field, Pfc. Barker attended New York University before entering the Army, but intends to make California his home.

He recently married Lavada Sbney of Sacramento. He will receive his appointment when he is discharged from the army.

HELPS GUARD TRUMAN.

Among the secret service men and traffic officers assigned to insure the safety of President Truman during his visit in San Francisco for the closing of the United Nations conference was Police Officer William Glenn, who was appointed by San Francisco's chief of police to direct traffic in the busy intersection approaching the Fairmount hotel where the President was housed. Officer Glenn was the first Negro officer in San Francisco and has been commended for his fine work. —E. F. Joseph

Photo. 7-6-46
The Pittsburgh Courier
Named Deputy Chief

Of Los Angeles Police
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The appointment of Capt. Joe Reed as first Deputy Chief of Police has been announced by Chief of Police C. B. Morrell. The position was recently created. Captain Reed is a veteran of many years service in the department. 10-20-45

A NEGRO POLICEMAN

Savannah, Ga., Tribune
In Washington, D. C., Patrolman Harold Cowan, a Negro has accomplished a fine piece of public service. In one of the city's neglected areas, a gang of boys were a menace to public order in that they spent their time fighting, destroying property, breaking lights, and committing various acts of vandalism. They did not attend school and were out of the control of their parents and everybody else. Cowan, who understood them because he had been a member of such a gang himself at one time, took upon himself the task of developing them into useful citizenship. In time he convinced them that he was their friend and was anxious about their welfare. He organized one of the gangs into a club and planned with them to set up certain simple objectives of good behavior. He taught them how to manage their club. In due course of time the boys became as zealous for doing good things as they had been for doing wrong things. They took the responsibility for keeping the boys in their district orderly and built up in them the feeling of belongingness, so that conflict with other gangs ceased. The boys entered school, began going to Sunday School, and learned to become interested in providing food, clothing and shelter for any boys who needed such things. Truancy and delinquency reduced to a minimum. The work of Patrolman Cowan attracted the attention of other adults who joined in to help these boys. This is a fine example of what an understanding policeman, a representative of the law, can do to win the confidence of people and thus save them for usefulness. This sort of thing is possible with Negro boys only when there are Negro policemen on the police force, because a white officer would not have the courage nor the disposition to cultivate a relationship of this type. This is a fine service Patrolman Cowan has rendered to his race and community. 7-26-45



MIAMI'S FIRST—Director of Public Safety Daniel Rosenfeld of Miami, Fla., swearing in his first group of Negro policemen. Left to right: Ralph

White, Moody Hall, Clyde Lee, Edward Kimball and John Milledge. Rosenfeld says these men have reduced crime by twenty-five per cent.

'Negro Police Reduce Crime,' Asserts Chief

By JOHN H. YOUNG III

MIAMI—Dan D. Rosenfeld, Director of Public Safety for Miami, said in an interview here: "I appointed Negro policemen in Miami because I believed that it should be done. No one had asked me to appoint them. I did it voluntarily." I asked Mr. Rosenfeld if there had been any protest on the part of whites when they learned of the plans to appoint Negro policemen.

"We didn't take the public into our confidence," he replied. "Only four people knew about the plans. We selected a group of Negroes and trained them. When I felt that they were ready I gave an announcement to the press and swore them in the same day."

Mr. Rosenfeld said that there was some protest after they were appointed, but that it was only sporadic and never became serious. He said that the better people of Miami had no objections to the appointments.

I asked Mr. Rosenfeld if the appointment of Negro police had led to any decrease in crime. "I would say that we have decreased crime in this section by at least 25 per cent. More important, we have given protection to the people of that section," he said.

Mr. Rosenfeld was then asked to give a statement which would sum up his opinion on Negro police. In reply he said: "By appointing Negro police we have put more law enforcement in the Ne-

gro section in four months than we have had in ten years. We believe that Negro police can do a better job with Negroes than white police."

Inspector H. S. Redmon sat in on the interview and concurred in Mr. Rosenfeld's opinions. Also present was Ira P. Davis, prominent Negro civic leader and dentist of Miami.

As the interview was concluded, I told Mr. Rosenfeld that it was my honest opinion that the people of the country were proud of him for the courageous manner in which he challenged public opinion by appointing Negro police.

Mr. Rosenfeld's example of courageous action could well be copied by other public officials of the South. In the final and lasting solution of the South's problems, such men are indispensable.

Meanwhile, returning Negro veterans will have, in their Negro police, tangible proof that Miami is trying to make itself a better place in which to live. This one reward may some day stand between peace and violence in Miami.

tioned here, is a more wholehearted alignment and cooperation on the part of the Negro citizens with the law enforcement authorities. A development which has led to a more wholesome Negro community life, and which has also led to the eradication of much of the petty vice and crime, arising in, and sometimes shielded by the Negro community. There can be little doubt that this development has caused a marked reduction in the cost of maintaining law and order in the Negro community.

In certain quarters among those who have and are giving thought to post-war inter-racial relations in the Deep South, it is being predicted, all too freely and certainly without adequate preparations which give evidence of consideration for the larger social implications, that widespread race tension will develop and that there will likely be many race disturbances and outbreaks because of a change in the attitude of the returning Negro soldier, not altogether uninfluenced by the changing attitude of the Negro masses.

What has proven true in the matter of Negro policemen with respects to Miami, Florida; Little Rock, Arkansas, and the other communities in the Deep South where Negro policemen have been appointed to the force will also prove to be true here in Atlanta. With the fact already established that the appointment of Negro policemen reduces race tension, the incidents out of which race tension, disturbances, and outbreaks arise, and reduces at the

same time the cost of maintaining law and order in the Negro community the appointment of Negro policemen in Atlanta ought to most seriously recommend itself to the members of the police committee and council. We have repeatedly cited facts to show the wisdom of the use of colored police in our city.

Another Recommendation For Colored Police

Down in Miami, Florida the other day upon the first anniversary of the appointment of Negro officers to the Miami Police Force, the Chief of Police took the occasion to praise the work and performance of the Negro members of the force and to compliment them upon their sincere devotion to duty and for their influence in bringing about a greater respect for law and order in the city's Negro community.

What has proven true as regards the Negro policemen of Miami has also been established as respects Negro policemen appointed in a number of cities in what is referred to as the Deep South during the war years.

In Little Rock, Arkansas, the number of Negro policemen appointed to the force as an experiment has been almost tripled in the past three or four years because of their outstanding performance of duty and because of the high degree of confidence with which they are regarded by all citizens, white and Negro alike, of the community.

One of the most important and far-reaching results of the appointment of Negro policemen in every community where they have been appointed has been the marked lessening of race tension, and the marked reduction of the incidents, generally arising in the Negro community as a result of conditions within the area of law enforcement, which are most times responsible for race tension, disturbances, and outbreaks.

One other outstanding result of the appointment of Negro policemen in the Deep South, which ought to be men-

Something About The Appointment Of Negro Policemen In Jackson

From The Jackson (Miss.) Advocate

Down in Miami, Florida the other day upon the first anniversary of the appointment of Negro officers to the Miami Police Force, the Chief of Police took the occasion to praise the work and performance of the Negro members of the force and to compliment them upon their sincere devotion to duty and for their influence in bringing about a greater respect for law and order in the city's Negro community.

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One other outstanding result of the appointment of Negro policemen in the Deep South, which ought to be mentioned here, is a more wholehearted alignment and cooperation on the part of the Negro citizens with the law enforcement authorities. A development which has led to a more wholesome Negro community life, and which has also led to the eradication of much of the petty vice and crime, arising in, and sometimes shielded by the Negro community. There can be little doubt that this development has caused a marked reduction in the cost of maintaining law and order in the Negro community.

In certain quarters among those who have and are giving thought to post-war inter-racial relations in the Deep South, it is being predicted, all too freely, and certainly without adequate preparations which give evidence of consideration for the larger social implications, that widespread race tension will develop and that there will likely be many race disturbances and outbreaks because of a change in the attitude of the returning Negro soldier, not altogether uninfluenced by the changing attitude of the Negro masses.

What has proven true in the matter of Negro policemen with respects to Miami, Florida; Little Rock, Arkansas, and the other communities in the Deep South where Negro policemen have been appointed to the force will also prove to be true in Jackson, Mississippi. With the fact already established that the appointment of Negro policemen reduces race tension, the incidents out of which race tension, disturbances, and outbreaks arise, and reduces at the

same time the cost of maintaining law and order in the Negro community the appointment of Negro policemen in Jackson ought to most seriously recommend itself to the authorities of the city.

POLICEWOMAN RETIRES

The Call - Kansas City
CHICAGO—(ANP)—Mrs. Sarah Allen, this city's outstanding Negro policewoman and winner of the Tribune hero award, retired here last week from the park police after 20 years of active service. *7-20-45 mi*

POLICEWOMAN, TRIBUNE AWARD WINNER, RETIRES AFTER 20 YEARS

Miami Whip
CHICAGO—(ANP)—Mrs. Sarah

Allen, this city's outstanding Negro, policewoman and winner of the Tribune hero award, retired here last week from park police after 20 years of active service.

Mrs. Allen, who first joined the park district force in 1925 on a temporary basis, plans to take a complete rest during the summer and expects to visit her native town in Ohio where she will spend some time on her nearby farm.

Her Tribune hero award signalizes the narrowest escape of her life, she said. It marked the first time she had been forced to use her gun. She had just queried a powerfully-built man as to what he was doing in Washington park. He sprang at her suddenly, struck her and knocked out four teeth and was about to deliver a second blow when she quickly drew her gun and shot him.

"It was the narrowest escape I've ever had," she said, but insists she was not frightened. "As long as I had my gun with me I was never afraid." *7-21-45*

After years of serving in parks and observing people, she could tell a person with wrong intentions from an innocent individual, she claimed. Raw-boned, grim-faced and hard-boiled, the gay flappers to today's jitterbugs know her.

Her first assignment was at the 28th street beach where one of her jobs was to see that flippant young sirens wore the required conservative bathing suits.

'Black Market' in Meat

Traced to Plant Thefts.

Detroit Free Press

Mich.

Police apparently have uncovered a well-organized and highly lucrative black-market ring in a Detroit food plant with the "investigation" arrest of an employee in the plant, Inspector Charles Searle, of the Detective Bureau, said Friday night.

The employee, Lawrence Simmons, 25, of 4728 St. Antoine, was stopped by Patrolmen Earl Moore and Atwood Stevenson, of the Central Station, when he appeared to be avoiding them.

He carried a large burlap bag, in which were five large slabs of bacon, weighing nearly 50 pounds. *4-7-45*

Under questioning, Simmons first said he had purchased the meat from an employee at the Hy-Grade Food Products plant, 2811 Michigan.

LATER, in a statement to Assistant Prosecutor William Krueger, he said that more than 25 employees had been engaged in smuggling meat from the plant in large quantities since last August. *4-7-45*

They obtained from \$7 to \$9 for a slab of bacon, he said, and also removed and sold sausages, steaks, hams and other types of meats.

The meats were smuggled from the plant during lunch hours and rest periods, he said, and hidden until the end of the shift.

HY-GRADE officials identified Simmons as a night-shift worker who did not appear at the plant Friday night.

Simmons told police he had gone to the building but did not check in. Another employee, he said, passed the bacon out to him.

The confiscated bacon bore a Government inspection stamp but had not been stamped or invoiced at the Hy-Grade plant.

Simmons was held for further questioning.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
ENQUIRER-NEWS

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OCT 2 - 1945

Select Negro Member On Police Committee

Ned Presley of 49 Grand avenue, a discharged veteran of the Second World war, has been selected by



Detroit Free Press
PATROLMAN ATWOOD STEVENSON

Mich. - 4-7-45
PATROLMAN EARL MOORE

Fifty pounds of bacon launches a black-market investigation

Jerome E. Pugh, chairman, as they've." Mr. Pugh said yesterday, "but Negro representative on the police will be ready to serve impartially in advisory committee on veterans' any case on which we are called."

cases. The selection completes the five-man committee serving under Mr. Pugh.

The selection of Mr. Presley was made on recommendations of the new Valentine-Braxton American Legion post and the leaders of other Negro organizations, Pugh said.

Entering military service in 1942, Mr. Presley served for nearly three years. He returned to civilian life only recently.

Those previously named to the committee are Leo E. Payne, Sam Maas, James G. O'Brien and Edward H. Barnes.

The committee was formed at the suggestion of Police Chief Harold E. Haun to assist in handling any future cases that might involve war veterans. When called upon, committee members will investigate a veteran's case and make a recommendation to police officials and the prosecutor as to how they believe it should be handled.

"We haven't been called upon as

60a-1945

Missouri

**New Probationary
Patrolmen Named.**
The Saint Louis Argus
Saint Louis, Missouri

Eighty-seven probationary patrolmen were sworn in the Police Department Monday night by Mark Eagleton, president of the Board of Police Commissioners. The men selected from 229 applicants included eight Negroes and brought the total number in the department to 1916. The successful Negro candidates were:

John W. Beatty, 4233a W. Cook avenue; A. Asa Fears, 4583a St. Ferdinand avenue; Charles B. Gardner, 401 S. Garrison avenue; Walter S. Geter, 4007 Cote Brillante avenue; Marion Johnson, 4630a Page boulevard; Alvin Saunders, 1226 N. Vandeventer avenue; Clemmie L. Smith, 4300a Cook avenue; Darnell L. Taylor, 1708 Marcus avenue.

The men will enter six weeks' training in the police school November 1.

**Nine Negro Officers
Begin Police Duties**
The Saint Louis Argus
Saint Louis, Missouri

Nine Negro officers began duties with the Metropolitan Police Department Monday. One was assigned to the Juvenile Division and the others to district beats. They are:

Probationary Patrolmen Walter S. Geter, Marion Johnson and Clemmie Smith, Ninth District; Charles B. Gardner, Edward R. Murchison and Alvin Saunders, Fourth District; Norman Andrews and John Beatty, Central District, and Asa Fears, Juvenile Division.

Hits 'Nazi-Like N. Y. Cops; Want New Deal

Writer Offers Pamphlet On
'Practical Plan To Kill Jim
Crow' As Possible Solution

Officials of the Socialist Workers Party announced this week that "the Nazi-like police order to keep white people out of Harlem will be defied and fought continuously to prevent police from building a wall around the fast-growing uptown community."

The party's views became known as saleswomen and men continued their street sale of Charles Jackson's pamphlet, "A Practical Program to Kill Jim Crow."

Mr. Jackson, a columnist for The Militant, the Socialist Workers Party's newspaper, wrote the essay in the hope of starting something tangible with respect to race relations in New York City.

Regarding the reported Nazi-like police order on keeping whites out of the uptown section, the SWP charged Mayor LaGuardia and former Police Commissioner Valente with refusing to take action against cops suspected of promoting the race hate campaign.

mentation of mercy would be made.

In the meantime, the policewoman is still on active duty, attached to the Crime Prevention Bureau and has not been suspended from duty as is customarily the case when charges of that nature are on file or pending disposition.

Action by the Police Department last week followed, it was said, receipt of an anonymous letter by Deputy Chief Inspector Michael J.

Murphy, of the Police Department's confidential squad, which stated that a policewoman had been caught shoplifting in a downtown department store and had been freed after she had signed a statement confessing her guilt.

Inspector Murphy, who testified against the policewoman, said the investigation showed that Policewoman Hughes had been apprehended by a store detective while she was leaving the department store with a stolen raincoat. It was said that the policewoman had \$92 in her bag at the time she was searched by the store detective.

The policewoman, according to friends and her physician, was not responsible for her actions at the time, because only the night before she is said to have been given

Policewoman Tried By Police Department On Charge She Stole Raincoat From Store

Following a departmental trial before Third Deputy Police Commissioner Michael A. Lyons, Thursday the police career of Mrs. Vivian C. Hughes, 35, wife of Dr. Bernard Hughes, of 152 West 131st street, will depend on the new Police Commissioner Arthur Wallander when he is sent the record of the departmental hearings, The New York Age learned Tuesday morning. 9-29-45

Commissioner Lyons would not discuss the case, other than to say that he had conducted the trial and would make a recommendation that mercy be shown Policewoman Hughes. It was indicated that his findings would convict the policewoman on the charge that she had stolen a \$26 raincoat from a well known downtown department store on August 1st, but because of her spotless record in the Police Department and her family background and education, a recom-

a strong sedative to allay the pain she had been suffering for some time because she has been in ill health and in need of an operation.

Following the visit to her physician, she is said to have taken not only the prescribed dose of the sedative, but early the next day—the same day of the theft—to have taken a large quantity. Under those circumstances, it was held, she was not responsible for her actions.

This same viewpoint will probably be held by the Third Deputy Commissioner in his findings, it is said, when he makes his recom-

Policewoman becomes New York Bar member

NEW YORK — Thirty-year old Mrs. Velena G. Ellis, one of this city's first Negro policewomen, was recently sworn in as a member of the New York Bar. Among her congratulators was Samuel J. Battle, city patrol commissioner, who was New York's first Negro policeman. 12-31-45

Hartford To Get Chicago Defender Negro Policemen

By EUGENE C. ZACK

(Defender Staff Correspondent)

HARTFORD, Conn. — "I have long felt that Negro representation on the police force is necessary," Mayor William Mortensen told members of the police commission recently, in urging sincere consideration of a plan to hire the first two Negro police officers ever to serve in this city.

The police commission, fortified by the mayor's insistence that the appointment of two or three Negro police was a step he had long had in mind, will meet soon to consider the possibilities of taking the necessary steps.

The mayor, pointing out his plans on the matter in a letter to the commission, said, "We expect to hold open at least four more positions on the police force for Negroes who are now in the armed services."

Agitation for the appointment of Negroes has been underway in the municipal government for some time, with the city council several weeks ago taking formal action by passing a resolution calling for the appointment of three or four Negroes "immediately." The scheduled commission meeting is the result of the resolution.

Boston Vet Joins A Fro - American Police Force

BOSTON—Joseph W. Williams, who fought with the 366th Infantry Regiment in Italy, was ap-

September, 1942.

Wins Bronze Star

He was wounded in the leg in the northern Italian campaign late in 1944, and returned to this country for recuperation at a veterans' hospital after winning the Bronze Star and earning several campaign ribbons.

Williams is taking business administration at Boston University under the GI Bill of Rights educational provisions. His wife, Hermine, is a graduate of Xavier University, and a stenographer at the Boston Navy Yard. They live at 31 Catawba Street.



JOSEPH W. WILLIAMS

pointed last week to the police force by the Commissioner of Police.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Williams of Wilmington, N.C., a graduate of A. and T. College and studied for one year at the Boston University School of Music before entering the Army in

60a-1945

ROANOKE, VA.
WORLD-NEWS

Circ. D. 28,173

JUN 29 1945

Allen Strongly Urges Use of Negro Police

Speaking on "The Urgency of Inter Racial Cooperation," Dr. Thomas C. Allen, director of the inter-racial department of Virginia's church council, Richmond, told Roanoke's inter-racial commission last night that no city employing Negro policemen has found it necessary to rescind its action.

Illustrating his point, the speaker said that Louisville, Ky., has had Negro police on the city force since early 1920's, and this year, the city increased its force by 15 additional Negro police. He added that 147 Negro policemen are employed in 25 southern cities, which extended from North Carolina and Kentucky, to Florida and Texas.

In order to encourage servicemen—Negro and white—to have faith that the democratic principles for which they have fought are to be translated into reality, the speaker gave the following objectives of his department: the employment of all persons on the basis of ability with due regard to seniority rights; extension of the growing practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in the city governments; the equal treatment of both races by the police and courts; arrangements for holding informative meetings and forums; the equalization of educational opportunity and equal pay for teachers of both races; plans for housing projects be continued in the postwar era; and adequate recreational facilities for the youth of both races.

Speaking on "Our Problems and Hopes," Dr. E. D. Downing, local Negro dentist, said that "we must think a little ahead of the time and prevent friction between the races following this war." He added that after World War I there were 19 race riots.

Better schools, better recreational facilities, and better jobs are needed in Roanoke, Dr. Downing declared, and in Virginia, the pattern of control dealing with the Negro is based on 1902 constitutional convention. He said that this governs the thinking of the legislators, the business element, the church element and other powerful forces.

He pointed out that there are 46 southern cities which employ Negro policemen successfully. "Our problem is to have Roanoke trust its

colored citizens and give them an opportunity to have policemen of their own group police their sections," he concluded.

2 More Colored Eligible For Police Force

NORFOLK—Two Negroes were among the 13 men whose names were sent to City Manager Charles B. Borland and Police Chief John F. Woods by the Municipal Civil Service Commission last week as eligible for appointment to the city police force. *11-23-45*

This makes four colored men who have met the civil service test, two having been previously certified by the commission. CITY MANAGER PLEDGED

City Manager Borland, who is director of public safety, is pledged to appoint Negro patrolmen as soon as two or more are available. Of the two previously certified to him, only one was ready, the other still being listed in the United States Navy. He is William Lewis, shore patrolman, stationed here. He and Thomas Weaver of 880 Memphis avenue, Liberty Park, were the two certified several days ago.

The two colored men certified by the commission this week were John F. Burrell II, 708 Chapel street, and Horace Carlyle Case, 2817 Corprew avenue. *11-23-45*

The 13 new men passed scholastic examination last week. They are awaiting police screening for final examinations by the commission before they can be considered for recommendations for appointments.

Norfolk Installs Negro Patrolmen

NORFOLK, Nov. 7—(AP)—Two Negroes, believed to be the first appointed in Virginia, were sworn in as fourth-class patrolmen in the Norfolk police division today by City Manager Charles B. Borland and have assumed their duties with the force. *11-8-45*

They are Thomas Davis Weaver and Horace Carlyle Case.

Two other Negroes had been certified as eligible for appointment by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, but one has not yet been released from the armed services and the other, so far, has failed to report for final medical examination.

"We are gradually overcoming racial prejudice and intolerance,"

Virginia

the city manager told the new recruits. "To overcome it entirely will require the best efforts of both races.

"You are embarking on a new venture. In so far as Norfolk and the State of Virginia are concerned, the appointment of Negroes to a police force, is something new. The eyes of both races are upon you.

Norfolk Adds Two Policemen

NORFOLK, Va.— Two Negroes Wednesday, Nov. 7, were sworn into the Norfolk Police Division by City Manager Charles B. Borland in his capacity as Director of Public Safety and they repeatedly were the first of their race to be given such positions in Virginia, at least in recent times. They entered the division as fourth class patrolmen and were listed as Thomas Davis Weaver and Horace Carlyle Case.

Other Southern cities in recent years have used Negro patrolmen with considerable success and colored officers in northern cities have been the rule instead of the exception for a long time.

Two other Negroes have been certified to the division by the City Civil Service commission as eligible for appointment, but one of these still is in the armed service of the United States and the other has not appeared for final medical examination.

"We gradually are overcoming racial prejudice and intolerance," Borland told the two Negro officers after he had sworn them in and "to overcome these completely will require the best efforts of both races." *11-23-45*

He added: "You are embarking on a new venture. Insofar as Norfolk and the State of Virginia are concerned, the appointment of Negroes to a police force is something new. The eyes of both races are upon you.

"Therefore I admonish you: Be calm and deliberate in the exercise of authority. Deport yourselves with decorum. Never forget that the badge of authority you wear is the emblem of law and order, and remember you are the servant of the people and not their master; and above all, be honorable in performing the duties of your office.

"Carry out this injunction and I feel certain that your service on the police force of the City of

Norfolk will be a source of satisfaction to you, and the public will respond by commending your efforts."

The Memphis World, Memphis, Tenn.
Last week two Negroes, air veterans of World War Two were sworn in as police officers at Norfolk, Va., the first to see service in the state of Virginia. Two others are in the process of being hired bringing the total of southern states now using colored officers to nine, and the number to not less than 200. *11-7-45*

South Carolina has one such officer in the little town of Clover, within a stone's throw of North Carolina. Four years of pleading and petitioning in Columbia have not moved city council to do more than find new reasons to block the service of Negro officers here.

60b-1945

Fireman

Fireman Lieutenant
The Afro American



Baltimore, MD.
LT. GEORGE P. CLARKE.

Connecticut's only colored fire
fighter, who on Dec. 11 was sworn
in as a lieutenant in the Bridge-
port Fire Department, to which
he was appointed in January,
1938. He is an alumnus of Lincoln
U., Pa., is married and has two
12-22-44 daughters.

Oldest Inhabitants Want No Third J.C. Fire Unit

(Ed. Note—The following is a copy of a letter sent to the District Commissioners by the Association of Oldest Inhabitants following the announcement of a new segregated fire engine company):

"The announcement in the press of the establishment of a second segregated fire company in the District of Columbia comes as a shock to all well-thinking citizens of both races.

"Any extension of racial segregation in America while our men are sacrificing health and life on the battle fields of the world to extend and preserve democracy, is contrary to the principles for which they fight.

"It will be a serious blow to the morale of these fighting men to learn that you, the District rulers have extended the pattern of segregation and reduced their opportunities at home while they are abroad waging a fight for greater freedom and opportunity for all mankind.

"It is a sad commentary that while the governor of Georgia and the governor of Maryland have taken decisive steps to reduce segregation, the governing body of the District of Columbia, seat of the nation, seeks to perpetuate racial discrimination.

"This backward step of racial discrimination and segregation was taken in the face of the overwhelming expressions for integration by our organized bodies, church leaders, fraternal organizations and the principles of the President's order creating the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

"Your action was taken despite the practically unanimous vote of the Federation of Civic Associations, the strong appeal of the Urban League, the Association of Oldest Inhabitants, Inc., the AKA, NAACP, the Business Women's Association, the appeal of the exalted ruler of the Columbia Lodge, Fraternal Council

of Negro Churches, and other representative organizations.

"In 1918 a few short sighted misguided individuals sought and obtained a segregated fire company and promptly locked the door of opportunity for further service in the fire department by colored men for 27 years.

"May we hope and expect that we will not have a repetition of this deplorable injustice and that you will promptly appoint whenever available qualified colored men to fill any vacancy that may exist at any time in any fire company.

(Signed) W. D. Nixon,

President, Association
of Oldest Inhabitants,
Inc.

**Capital Wants Firemen
--But 'White Only'**

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(ANP)—

Washington's fire department, crying for additional men on its force, is ignoring Negroes, a Oldest Inhabitants' association delegation headed by W. D. Dixon, president, told district commissioners last week.

Eleven Negro firemen are now assigned to Gallinger Hospital as ambulance drivers because there is no place for them in the one Negro engine company the district charitably maintains in order to say it has a colored company.

Of the 840 uniformed men employed by the fire department, it has been pointed out that only 27 are colored, less than three per cent of the total. These are segregated in one company located on R street N.W., in the heart of the Negro neighborhood, known as Company No. 4. For years, this company was located in Southwest Washington, where it won considerable praise.

Because of additional appropriations, there are now 95 vacancies in the fire department force. The association urged that Negroes be appointed to fill some of these vacancies, bringing up the total number employed, and that they be integrated and no segregated as has been the custom.